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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday was unusually full of Arrivals from various quarters, the details of which will be found in the usual place. It was added that a Ship was standing in, name not ascertained, when the *Dawk* came away, which may probably be from England, but we can hardly expect for some days at least any thing later than the Intelligence brought by the *Clydesdale*, from Greenock.

Since our Publication of yesterday, we have been kindly favoured from another quarter with Greenock Papers to the 8th of May inclusive, and from these, added to London and Glasgow Papers to the 4th of the same month, we have been enabled to collect all the principal events that are noticed subsequent to the 4th of April, the latest date of the English Papers before received here by a direct arrival from home.

Before we enter on these, we may mention that by Letters from the Mauritius of the 28th of July, which came by one of the arrivals of yesterday, we learn that Sir Thomas Hislop, Capt. Van Buerle, Gen. Pritzler, Mr. Lyons from Bombay, Major Cumming of the Bengal Cavalry, on their way to England, and Mr. and Mrs. Siddons, Major and Doctor Swiney much improved in health, on their way to India, were all at that Island at the latter end of July.

The Ship *William Miles*, Captain Beadle, reached the Isle of France on the 20th of July from England, bringing Passengers: Colonel and Mrs. Richardson, Captain Weston, Captain Wyatt, two Misses Slater, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Morrison, and Mr. G. T. Bayley, all for Bengal. The Ship *John Palmer* and H. M. Sloop *Sophia*, and the *Alacrity* Brig, arrived at Port Louis from the Cape at the end of July.

By these Arrivals, it was learnt, that the *George the Fourth* reached Table Bay on the 1st of June, and sailed again on the 3d, all on board being well; and that the *Lady Carrington* had put into Algoa Bay for water and supplies on the 23th of May, and sailed again on the 29th.

Mr. Stuart and Mr. Glynn, were to sail in August from the Cape, on their return to India.

Mr. Hoppner was coming on from the Mauritius to Bengal, by the *William Miles*, which may be now looked for daily.

The Races at the Mauritius, are described by the Indians there, to be devoid of interest, from the small space occupied by the Course, three circuits of which are equal to a mile only.

The Madras *Dawk* brought us the *Government Gazette* of that Presidency of the 16th of August, but it affords not a paragraph of News, either European or Asiatic. The numerous Letters received by yesterday's *Dawk* from different quarters in the Interior, and several deposited in our Office Letter Box in Town, must remain unpublished for a day or two, though we have to-day given an Asiatic Sheet, by omitting all Advertisements, and shall continue to do so with as few interruptions as possible.

The following are the leading Heads of Intelligence, collected after a careful perusal of the English Papers from April 4 to May 8, and given in a condensed form, as the substance only of the News of that interval, the details being reserved for successive daily publication, as room can be found to admit them.

A Letter from Turin of March 28, says, that tranquillity and order prevailed in the capital. The streets of Turin were filled with soldiers. Numerous contingents were arriving from all the provinces of the Kingdom. Count Santa Rosa, Minister of War and Marine, had addressed a Proclamation to the Army urging them to march to the frontiers, to prevent the intrusion of foreigners. A Bulletin of the Austrian Army, from Headquarters, dated San Germano, March 19, announces that their advanced guard was then at Calvi, near Capua. The Neapolitan Royal Guards, and after their example other Military Corps, refused to fight, contrary to the orders of the King.

The *New Times* of April 6, announces that Genoa was still in a state of political convulsion, by the latest accounts then received: peace had been somewhat restored, but at the expense of much bloodshed. The object of the insurgents was said to be to restore the old independent Government of Genoa. They attacked the Governor and got possession of his house and even person; but he was rescued by a body of soldiers who had been called to arms on the emergency. It was rumoured on the same day that there had been some disturbances in France, the tri-coloured flag having been hoisted at Toulouse; but they were soon quelled.

The case of Mr. Accum, which was laid before the Public some months ago, came again before the Westminster Sessions on the 5th of April. On the former Sessions he pleaded not guilty to the charge brought against him by the Directors of the Royal Institution, of tearing the leaves out of some of the books of the Library of that body, and was allowed to traverse the indictment till next Sessions, and remain at large on bail. As he was not expected to be forthcoming, Mr. Alley moved, that his bail be estreated. The Court granted the motion, reserving right to Mr. Accum to appear during the Sessions, and save his recognizances. Mr. Accum had been observed by his friends, to evince uncommon agitation at the approach of the time of trial, and has declared that although he could defend himself effectually, yet he had not nerve to appear in the face of the Public as an accused person.

Accounts from Madrid of the 23d of March state, that the Special Committee of the Cortes appointed to inquire into the Internal Security of Spain had reported, that a systematic series of plots exist for the overthrow of the Constitution. These plots are discovered to be directed by a Supreme and subordinate Juntas, acting in concert, and got up by Priests and Refugees. This dark conspiracy has manifested itself on three occasions: in June 1820, when it was attempted to disturb the Sessions of the Cortes; in November, during the residence of the King at the Escorial, and at the commencement of the Sessions then sitting, on the dismissal of Ministers. The plan of the counter-revolution is detailed, with the scale of punishment (death, banishment, &c.) to be applied to the Liberals, by the friends of Social Order, the King, and Religion.

Paris Papers of the 3rd of April state, that General Bubna, the Commander at Milan, had ordered fifteen persons, charged with being agents in a conspiracy for an insurrection in Lombardy, to be tried by a Military Commission. A number of others were also to be tried in a summary way, by the same tribunal. Grenoble was relieved from a state of siege, on the 27th of March, by a proclamation of General La Croix.

On the 2d of April, a tremendous thunder storm passed over Bath and the neighbourhood, accompanied with rain, hail, and a violent gale of wind. The electric fluid struck the north-east of

Radcliff Tower, entered the upper bell-loft window, made a large aperture in the wall, shattered the beam which supported one of the bells, ran down the bell string and passed out at the south side, rolling up the lead from the roof and dislodging nearly 3 cwt. of stone, &c.

A letter from Genoa, of March 24th, states, that the day before the people laid hold of the Governor and dragged him into the city; and that he was put in prison, to be tried by the Council of War. In the evening of the same day, cannon and grape-shot were fired among the people, by which a number of the soldiers, (who chiefly suffered) were killed and wounded.

The Russian Cabinet have been suspected to favor the insurrections in Turkey, and Odessa, a Russian port, on the north-west coast of the Black Sea, was said to be the place where the plan of the Turkish Revolution was nurtured and brought to maturity.

On the 1st of March, the Island of St. Michael's declared itself in union with the Supreme Government of Lisbon. The chief causes of this declaration were the Governor's refusing to grant passports to Lisbon, and prohibiting the introduction of newspapers, &c. The Governor strenuously resisted the change for some time; but energetic measures were adopted to bring him to a compliance. He was deposed from his authority, and the Government vested in five persons, appointed by the Chamber.

A letter from Paris, of April 4, reports that the Austrians on their entry into Naples, offered to the Neapolitans a mixed Constitution, resembling that of France; and that the people being threatened with the advance of a Russian Army into their territory, acquiesced.

A letter from Vienna, dated March 29th, states, that Prince Ypsilanti addressed a petition to Emperor Alexander, soliciting his protection to the Greek nation. Upon this, his august Majesty struck Alexander Ypsilanti's name from the Russian service, and gave him to be informed, that he entirely disapproved of the enterprise; and at the same time he issued orders to the General commanding the Russian troops at Pruth, Count Von Wittgenstein, that the strictest neutrality should be observed; and the Russian Ambassador was instructed to confirm the Porte once more in his upright assurances before made to it respecting the revolution in Wallachia.

A remarkable occurrence took place in April, in a public house in the Trongate, Glasgow. The Landlord laid a pocket-book containing £60 in Bank Notes, on a porter barrel: he was called away, and seeing the book in its place on his return, felt quite at ease. So much time had elapsed, when on taking up the book, he was astonished that a robbery had been committed: the book was empty. All was confusion and despair; when on removing the barrel a £20 note was found; proceeding further, the whole was found in the retreat of some rats, that infested the house.

The *New Times* of April 14, states, that the principal persons engaged in the Neapolitan Revolution, to the number of 2,000, had taken their passports and fled to foreign lands.

Accounts from Trieste of March 27, stated, that Prince Ypsilanti had advanced on the Morea and Epirus; and that the Turks were everywhere massacred. An insurrection was reported to have taken place at Constantinople in consequence of the insurrection of Wallachia being known. Ali Pasha and Ypsilanti were supposed to be ready to give each other mutual support.

On the 30th of March, the King of Prussia celebrated the consecration of the Military Monument erected on the Tempelberg at Berlin, in acknowledgment of the fidelity of his people and the valour of the army at the fateful period when they had to struggle for independence and right. This we suppose the grateful people must accept as a receipt in full for all their exertions in the cause of the Holy Allies, and in lieu of the liberal promises made them in the hour of need!

Madrid Papers of the 2d of April state that Muley Ibrahim had died in consequence of the wounds received in the battle with his uncle, the reigning Emperor of Morocco. Muley Zeid

brother of Ibrahim, had been proclaimed at Tetuan in his stead; but he was opposed by the rest of the Empire on account of his cruelty.

It was rumored at Vienna on the 30th of March, that the Russian Army, expected to arrive in a few months in Upper Italy, would probably be employed against Spain.

The Debate in the House of Lords on the 16th of April, on the second reading of the Catholic Disabilities Bill, was moved by the Earl of Donoughmore and adjourned at one o'clock in the morning. The Earl of Mausefield, the Bishops of London and Chester, the Duke of Sussex and the Marquis of Buckingham took a considerable part in this day's Debate. The adjourned Debate on the following day we have already published from the Madras Papers.

Accounts received at Lisbon on the 30th of March, by a vessel 65 days sail from Rio Janeiro, state, that the departure of the Royal family for Portugal was delayed only by waiting for the delivery of the Princess Royal; and that the people of Rio were extremely satisfied, as his Majesty showed himself inclined to favor the cause of Portugal.

Advices from Berlin of the 6th of April announced that the Russian Army of 80,000 strong in Volhynia was about to march for Italy.

By Letters from Hayti on the 20th of March, it appears that General Richard, the Governor, who was active in destroying Christophe's Government, had been detected in a conspiracy against the new Government, and sent with several others prisoners to Port-au-Prince. The soldiers at Cape François were said to be ripe for revolt. Letters of the 28th of February, reported that a simultaneous attempt had been made at the Cape, Gonaives, and St. Marc, to revolutionise the North, which however had been quashed.

Advices from Hungary dated March the 28th, state, that a plan formed in secret societies among the Greek nation for throwing off the Turkish yoke, extends to Thessaly, Macedonia, Servia, Albania, Morea, Roumelia, and the islands of the Archipelago. The events in Wallachia and Moldavia are connected with this great plan; and Ali Pasha is said to have professed the Christian Religion, assumed the name of Alexander (others say, of Constantine) and joined the Alliance—Accounts from Brody of the 16th of March, state that thousands of Greeks repair daily to the standard of Prince Ypsilanti, whose head-quarters was then at Kischenew, in Russian Moldavia.

An article in the French Papers, dated Rome, March 31st, mentions, that before the entrance of the Austrians into Naples, the Royal Guard had found it necessary to fire, in order to clear the streets of the populace. This salutary discipline was intended, we presume, to quicken the joyful acclamations with which they are represented to have received their Austrian Deliverers!!

The Houses of Parliament adjourned on the 19th of April until the 30th of the same month for the Easter Vacation.

A Letter from Lausanne of April 6, states, that a most alarming tumult had broken out at Bonneville, the capital of Faucigny. It is said to have been caused by the soldiers absent on furlough being ordered to rejoin their regiments, and recruits to repair to the dépôts. The report of the approach of a body of Austrian troops is also mentioned as a cause.

Gustavus Adolphus Gustavson, late King of Sweden, presented an Address, dated January 12, to the Norwegian Storting, for the purpose of obtaining Letters of Naturalisation in Norway. This application was refused by the Storting, which at the same time repeated the assurance of its inviolable fidelity to the Dynasty which the free choice of the nation has called to the throne.

Canova has just finished a noble statue of a horse, which he prides himself upon as one of the very best works he has produced.

Letters from Warsaw, Jassy, Odessa, and Frankfort, all concur in representing the enthusiasm and activity of the Greeks

in the cause of their Independence. Two thousand Volunteers enrolled themselves in a remote place, and were marching towards Jassy. Fathers summon their sons to join the standards, and the rich contribute money to the common cause, to do which even the Jews are not backward. On the Proclamation of Prince Ypsilanti reaching Odessa, 2,000 Greeks declared themselves ready to repair to Jassy. A rich Greek gave a million of roubles, to contribute to the independence of his country; another 300,000 roubles; a third 4000 ducats, &c.

Accounts from Spain mention that several distinguished persons had been arrested at Barcelona on the suspicion of being engaged in a Conspiracy against the Government. Letters from Gibraltar of the 4th April, state that several Dutch, Spanish, and Hamburgh vessels had combined to form a squadron to cruise against the Algerine Squadron, supposed to be at Sea.

A meeting took place on the 21st of April, between Lord Petersham and Mr. W. Wedderburne, when after exchanging two shots each, the seconds interfered.

A case of CRIM. CON. Waterhouse, Esq. v. Colonel Berkeley, was tried before the Gloucester Assizes, and £1,000 damages awarded.

On the morning of the 26th of March, according to Letters from Odessa, a considerable number of Greek vessels with heavy Artillery from all parts of the Archipelago made their appearance in the harbour of Constantinople, under the Russian flag. They were supposed to contain about 15,000 armed Greeks. Their appearance is said to have produced general agitation. The Turkish Government wished to exercise the right of visitation; but the Russian Minister threatened to take his departure, if the flag of his nation were not respected. The Grand Signior is said to have applied to the Greek Patriarch to avail himself of him as a mediator.

On the 7th of April, King Ferdinand left Florence, escorted by an Austrian Guard to proceed to Naples. The King ordered a Provisional Government to be established at Palermo, under the Presidency of Cardinal Gravina, Archbishop of that city.

The Insurgent troops at Genoa, Turin, and Alessandria had been subdued, by the joint aid of Piedmontese and Austrians.

The movement of the Russian Army of Volhynia through the Austrian territory toward Italy, was said to have excited considerable alarm in Spain. It was considered as preparatory to an invasion of the Peninsula from the shores of Italy; and a levy of 500,000 men, as formerly rumoured, had been decreed. Four armies were to be formed, and a Commission of five members to be joined to the ministry during the war, were to be appointed with power to try for all endeavours to overthrow the constitution, and to carry their sentences into effect within twenty-four hours. The Military Chiefs are to be endowed with dictatorial power, upon the commencing of hostilities.

The Portuguese Cortes were busily engaged in measures for the reduction of the army, the abolition of the Inquisition, and for applying the Church property to the payment of the national debt. All magistrates throughout the country not friendly to the new order of things were to be removed.

At the ballot taken at the India-House on the 18th of April, relative to the return of Sir Harry Verelst Darrell to the Bengal Civil Service, the question, if permission should be granted, was carried in the affirmative. The Despatches of the *Herefordshire*, Captain Hope, for China, were on the same day closed and delivered to the Purser. The Despatches of the *Bridgewater*, Captain Mitchell; *Windsor*, Havaside; *Bombay*, Graham; and *Minerva*, Mills, for China direct, were closed at the India-House on the 21st, and delivered to their respective Parsers.

Captain Manning of the *Thomas Grenville*, and Captain Blanchard of the *Marquis Wellington* took leave, on the 25th of April, of the Court of Directors, previous to joining their ships, which are destined for Madras and Bengal.

Sir William Grant Keir, (according to other accounts, General R. Taylor) is to be Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, vice

the late Lord Carhampton, and Lord Edward Somerset, is to get the Colonelcy of the 18th Hussars, vice the late Marquis Drogheda.

Sir Thomas Maitland arrived in London on the 22d of April, from the Ionian Islands.

Francis Warden Esq. was appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay, at a Court of Directors held on 2d of May.

According to accounts from Vienna of the 11th of April, the greatest enthusiasm continued to prevail among the Turks at Jassy. The Greeks were reported to have taken the fortress of Galatz, and captured some Turkish Merchant Vessels on the Danube.

When *Mario Fafiero*, a tragedy adapted from one lately published with Lord Byron's name, was in performance at Drury Lane, on the 25th of April, in the course of the first Act, copies of the following placard were flung from the gallery. "The Public are respectfully informed, that the Representation of Lord Byron's Tragedy, *The Doge of Venice*, takes place in defiance of the Injunction of the Lord Chancellor, which was not applied for until the remonstrance of the publisher, at the earnest desire of the noble author, had failed in protecting this Drama from its intrusion on the Stage, for which it was never intended." This, it is supposed, will establish a very important precedent for the protection of that species of literary property from being plundered. Next day it was announced, that in consequence of this Injunction, the performance of the Tragedy had been suspended for the present.

According to accounts from the North of Scotland up to the 10th of April, energetic measures were in progress for the expulsion of the Sutherland Highlanders. A squadron of military, with numerous Officers or Catchpools for their auxiliaries, had opened the campaign by achieving the ejection of the tenantry of Strathbrora, which indeed they effected without opposition. These immobility had fled with their furniture to the neighbouring hills on the approach of the enemy, whence they surveyed the destruction of their habitations. They kept moving about the muirs, and were repeatedly pursued by the soldiers. Lieutenant Ash, who has signalled himself as an active young Officer, met with a ducking in crossing a stream, from which he happily recovered. The inhabitants had concealed heaps of stones in turf, for the purpose, it is thought, of assailing the Officers; but these hidden magazines of missiles do not appear to have availed them. The military are to remain as an Army of Observation until the Guards are ejected at Whitsunday.

Advices of a late date from Kolokythia in the Morea, had been received that a great number of the most distinguished Greek families of the Peloponnesus had arrived there to put themselves under the protection of the free Mainotes. A part of this brave nation, the descendants of the ancient Spartans, had taken arms to go and join the Suliots beyond the Isthmus of Corinth.

It is said, that all the troops sent from Constantinople to Candia, had been successively beaten by the Insurgents, who had hoisted their flags on all the forts and castles in the island.

A Proclamation, dated Naples April 10th, has been issued by Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, King of the two Sicilies, wherein, to give a further poof of his paternal solicitude, he ordains that the possessors of prohibited fire arms shall be condemned as assassins, and executed on the spot. The Intendant of Police is authorised to make domiciliary visits in search of arms. The Society of the Carbonari is abolished. Every person whose name shall be found inscribed on the rolls of the Society, and shall refuse to withdraw it, is to be deemed guilty of treason, and visited with death. Whoever possesses a knowledge of meetings that are prescribed by law, and shall fail to betray them to the government, is, liable to from three to ten years imprisonment. General Rossaroll has been declared guilty of high treason, and condemned to suffer death, if found; and a reward of 1000 ducats is offered for the apprehension of Concilli, Morelli, Salvati, Minichino, and Cappuccchio.

Dinner of the Friends of Reform.

On Wednesday, the 4th of April, a meeting of the Friends of Reform was held at the City of London Tavern, where a company, consisting of 380 respectable Gentlemen, sat down to a splendid dinner given to the Friends of Reform. The room was completely filled as early as five o'clock; and many persons, who arrived after that hour, were unable to obtain any seats, although additional tables were provided. At six o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took the Chair. Mr. Lambton sat on the right of his Lordship, and S. C. Whitbread, Esq., on his left.—Amongst the company were, Mr. Coke, J. C. Hobhouse, Esq., Sir Robert Wilson, Aldermen Wood and Walthman, and most of the leading Members who advocate Reform in the House of Commons. After the cloth was drawn, the toasts "The King"—"The Queen"—"The People"—and a number of others of a constitutional nature, were drunk. On the health of Mr. Lambton being drunk, that Gentleman came forward and made a long speech upon the subject of his intended motion upon Reform in Parliament. The healths of Mr. Coke, S. Whitbread, Esq., Aldermen Wood and Walthman, the Livery of London, Sir F. Burdett, J. C. Hobhouse, Sir R. Wilson, and several others, produced speeches from several Gentlemen present, upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform; after which the company maintained the utmost conviviality until a very late hour.

The Lord Mayor, in the course of the evening, read the following letter from Sir F. Burdett:—

GENTLEMEN,

You will not, I am sure, doubt the sincerity with which I express my regret at being unavoidably detained from the meeting of this day. My heart is, however, amongst you, and my mind altogether in the great cause you are met to promote. That cause had been supported by so much ability, acute reasoning, and profound learning, that it baffles ingenuity to offer any thing importantly new upon the subject. Nor do I now take up my pen with the vain hope of doing any thing more than expressing my respect for the gentlemen assembled. Indeed, the question is itself so plain, and has been so elaborately set forth and illustrated, that, to use the slang of the honourable house, "the people out of doors," the profane vulgar, perfectly understand it. For in this enlightened age and country, no one, I take it, is so ignorant as not to know that to have is to have, which is the whole of this subject; that if what I acquire, either by good fortune or by the sweat of my brow, another can take from me without my own consent, it is not my property but his; that in that case I am only tenant at will; and that if any men or set of men can make laws to imprison my person, to which I have never consented, my person is as insecure as my property; in other words, that "liberty and property," the watchwords of our forefathers, are sounds as senseless and empty as the beating of a drum—as "sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." Gentlemen, that Mr. Canning—I mention him as the champion of the party, a part for the whole—should defend to the uttermost a system, by the hocus pocus tricks of which he and his family get so much public money, can cause neither me nor any man surprise or anger:

"For 'tis their duty, all the learned think,

"T'espouse that cause by which they eat and drink."

Do I therefore say that the House of Commons is corrupt? Not I, indeed, even though I should run no risk of being transported: no such thing, they are true to the interest of those who send them. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib;" and they at least equal the ox and the ass in knowledge and virtue, and are moreover superior to the Jews, for they do not know their Maker. I will boldly adduce their example as proofs undeniable of benefits the people would derive from appointing their own representatives, seeing that these gentlemen are ever true to their own and their patrons' interest. This identity of interest keeps all smooth; and the public may rest assured that the same cause will ever produce the same effect; and that, whenever the public shall have the appointment of their own House of Commons, the public expenditure will be controlled, the public burdens diminished, the public money applied to public purposes, and the public happiness and prosperity, in other words, "liberty and property," secured; and not till then. In the meantime I take this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at the cause being in such good hands; and to add, that the reformers may always command, such as they are, my services in any way or situation which they can think useful—*vel duce, vel milite, me utemini.*

I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

King's Bench, April 4, 1821.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

Europe Marriage.

On the 10th of December last, at Ghent, in the Payes-Bas, George Stanley Cary, Esq. eldest Son of Edward Cary, Esq. of Fallaton, in the County of Devon, to Matilda, second Daughter of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, Bart. of Oxburgh, Norfolk.

Dismissal of Lord Fife.

(From the *Aurora Borealis*, a new Weekly Paper, published in London, and principally devoted to Scotch intelligence.)

Ready as we ever are to censure and expose ministerial influence, when it is exerted in threats and punishments for the purpose of over-awing the House of Commons, it gives us great pleasure to say, that the recent dismissal of a Lord of the Bedchamber can by no means be attributed to that influence. We are enabled to state, with the greatest confidence, that his Majesty has for some time past been rather offended at the irregularity of the attendance of the Noble Lord, and likewise at his having taken away the Reverend Mr. Blomberg on a northern tour, at the time his services were wanted on board the *Isle of Wight* yacht fleet. His reverence, we understand, got rather a dry reception on his return, and Lord Fife's conduct has been marked with much stronger disapprobation. To say we feel for his Lordship, would be a dereliction of common honesty—we know his fortune will not be affected by the loss of £1000 per annum, and we mistake his disposition much, if even the frowns of a Court make any serious inroad on his happiness; but we wish he would content himself a few months longer in the season with such *Highland hospitality* as the good parish of Marylebone can afford, where he would at least be harmless; and cease, for the time to come, from seducing Reverend Divines by his *Buchan* fun and *Norland* whisky.

Lord Byron's Opinion of Pope.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Byron to Mr. Murray, his Publisher.

The attempt of the poetical populace of the present day to obtain an ostracism against Pope, is as easily accounted for as the Athenian's shell against Aristides; they are tired of always hearing him called 'the Just.' They are also fighting for life; for if he maintains his station, they will reach their own by falling. They have raised a mosque by the side of a Grecian temple of the purest architecture; and more barbarous than the barbarians from whose practice I have borrowed the figure, they are not content with their own grotesque edifice, unless they destroy the prior and purely beautiful fabric which preceded, and which shames them and theirs forever. I shall be told that amongst those I have been (or it may be still am) conspicuous—true, and I am ashamed of it. I have been amongst the builders of this Babel, attended by a confusion of tongues, but never among the envious destroyers of the classic temple of our predecessor. I have loved and honoured the fame and name of that illustrious and unrivalled man, far more than my own paltry renown, and the trashy jingle of the crowd of 'Schools' and upstarts, who pretend to rival, or even surpass him. Sooner than a single leaf should be torn from his laurel, it were better that all which these men, and that I, as one of their set, have ever written, should

'Line trunks, clothe spice, or fluttering in a row,
'Befringe the rails of Bedlam or Soho!'

There are those who will believe this, and those who will not. You, Sir, know how far I am sincere, and whether my opinion, not only in the short work intended for publication, but in private letters which can never be published, has or has not been the same. I look upon this as the declining age of English poetry; no regard for others, no selfish feeling, can prevent me from seeing this, and expressing the truth. There can be no worse sign for the taste of the times than the depreciation of Pope. It would be better to receive for proof Mr. Cobbett's rough but strong attack upon Shakespeare and Milton, than to allow this smooth and 'candid' undermining of the reputation of this most perfect of our poets, and the purest of our moralists.—Of his power in the passions, in description, in the mock heroic, I leave others to decant. I take him on this ground, as an ethical poet: in the former none excel, in the mock heroic and the ethical none equal him; and, in my mind, the latter is the highest of all poetry, because it does that in verse which the greatest of men have wished to accomplish in prose. If the essence of poetry must be a lie, throw it to the dogs, or banish it from your republic, as Plato would have done. He who can reconcile poetry with truth and wisdom is the only true 'poet' in its real sense, 'the maker,' 'the creator,' why must this mean the 'liar,' the 'feigner,' the 'talo-teller?' A man may make and create better things than these.

Europe Deaths.

Captain Milliken Craig, of the Honorable East India Company's Service.

On the 23d of April, after a long illness, Henry Churchill, Esq. many years in the East India Company's Service.

On the 24th of April, Captain John Wood, late Commander of the Honorable Company's Ship *Marquis Wellington*.

Saturday, September 1, 1821.

Greenock Papers.

FROM TUESDAY MAY 1, TO TUESDAY MAY 8, 1821.

Greenock Advertiser, May 1.—The *London Courier* has put forth a couple of paragraphs relative to the course likely to be pursued by the Holy Alliance, with regard to the Constitutional Governments of Spain and Portugal, and the efforts now making by the Greeks to regain their independence. Coming from such a source they are, perhaps, deserving of more than common attention. It is the opinion of the ministerial oracle, then that the Allies cannot, and will not, make war against the present order of things in the Spanish and Portuguese monarchies, because the pretext of the proximity of the revolutionized countries, as in the cases of Naples and Piedmont, is in the former instance wanting. This would be very good logic did we not know that, but for the changes in Spain and Portugal those in Italy would, in all probability, never have been thought of; the root of the offence is, therefore, decidedly with the former; but, let the reasoning be good or bad, we cannot object to the adoption of it by the Allies, if it have the effect of inducing them henceforth to abstain from interference in matters with which they have nothing to do out of the pale of their respective dominions. In the struggle of the Greeks with their oppressors, they have likewise, it is said, resolved to preserve a perfect neutrality. Perhaps they may conclude that it is enough to refuse their countenance to all liberal institutions, and that despotical principles, without other aid, will ultimately triumph where liberal sentiments have been planted: symptoms are already exhibiting themselves, it must be confessed, in Spain, which may have a tendency to flatter this vanity, but we trust there still remains a sufficient portion of right feeling in the Spanish people to render the hope, should it be indulged, abortive. As for the Greek business, we scarcely know what to think of it, the accounts hitherto received are so contradictory, regarding the spirit and force of the insurgents; most heartily, however, do we desire their release from their present slavery, since no change which may be wrought can be for the worse.

Greenock Advertiser, May 4, 1821.—On Monday night the House of Commons re-assembled after the Easter recess. The attendance was thin, and the only important business transacted was in the Committee of Supply. Several resolutions on the Army Estimates were moved by Ministers, and carried; and some counter resolutions and amendments were also proposed by Mr. Creevey, Mr. Hume, Colonel Davies, &c., but without success in any case. The House adjourned at nearly half-past one, and the subject would be resumed the following evening.

The Marquis of Londonderry took his seat as Member for the Borough of Orford.

The American papers bring dismal accounts of the state of that part of St. Domingo which was lately under the dominion of Christophe. General Richard, the Governor of the Cape town, had been arrested, under the accusation of meditating the massacre of all the whites and the mulattoes. The military were in a state of insubordination, and the Europeans were alarmed for their own safety.

The late successes of the Austrian Government in Italy are it is said, the subject of universal rejoicing, and even of voluntary religious celebration, throughout the German dominions of the Emperor. The inhabitants of the Milanese territory too, profess to participate in the triumph which has subjected their miserable neighbours of Piedmont to the justice or vengeance of the Duke de Genevois, who is of course redeeming his pledge of exemplary rigour.

Measures of a somewhat milder description have been adopted at Naples; and it is even suggested that the arrival of King Ferdinand will be signalized by the establishment of a Constitutional Legislature consisting of an Aristocratical Council, and a Representative Assembly. This measure, if rationally and honestly pursued, will form a better guarantee against revolution than millions of Austrian and Russian bayonets.

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The following letter, given in the *London Courier* of Tuesday, as from a Correspondent at Paris, refers to the supposed design of Russia to enter Spain with a military force:—

"Paris, Friday Night.—The confidence with which the statement is circulated that Russia is about to march a large army into Spain, would lead us to give more than usual credit to such reports, were we not well assured that it rests on no more solid foundation than the inference that the Allies are bound to act towards Spain in the same way that they have acted towards Naples. That there are neither dispatches, nor private advices, of any authority, to this effect, we are well assured, and though during the whole day invention has been busy on the subject, asserting, even, that a treaty had been sent from St. Petersburg, yet it did not impose upon many persons.

"It is clear, however, that in the south-east of Spain, a sort of expectation prevails that the Allies, and especially the Austrians, have a plan of operation against that kingdom, and it is even said that Ferdinand has himself demanded assistance. In Valencia people had even gone so far as to fix a date when the Austrians and Russians were to cross the Pyrenees."

"Saturday Morning.—There is nothing fresh here; but the rumour above mentioned gains ground, partly, perhaps, from the want of other topics of political speculation."

In addition to this letter, we may observe, (says the *Courier*), that the steadiness of the French Funds gives no support to the rumour of a secret treaty for the passage of a Russian army into Spain. Were it believed, a considerable fluctuation must have been experienced.

Greenock Advertiser, May 8, 1821.—In the House of Lords on Friday night, the Earl of Liverpool moved the third reading of the cash payments bill. The proposition gave rise to an interesting conversation between the Noble mover, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords King and Lauderdale, in which, however, little difference of opinion was manifested, all approving of the measure. Lord Liverpool stated that it is the intention of the Bank to call in all its one pound notes. The bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hutchinson submitted a motion for an enquiry into the late events on the Continent of Europe—events which seemed, he said, to announce the most alarming designs on the part of the Holy Alliance. The Marquis of Londonderry replied, but not very directly, to Mr. Hutchinson's arguments. He generally expressed strong doubts of the justice of the inferences drawn from the conduct of Austria and Russia, and especially denied that there was any reason to apprehend that these powers meditated an hostile interference with the Government of Spain. In conclusion, the Noble Marquis urged the necessity of the country's pursuing a strictly neutral policy, until her interference should be unequivocally called for. Mr. Hutchinson's motion was negatived without a division.

The news from the Turkish frontier is extremely contradictory, and opinions throughout Europe are, in the absence of an exact knowledge of the facts of the Christian Insurrection, necessarily various and irreconcilable. The belief that the insurrection has been excited by Russian intrigue is said to prevail at Constantinople, and the mysterious hints of an expected war upon a great scale which continue to escape from the Cabinets of Austria and Russia, hints which Spain has probably without reason applied to herself, countenance this opinion, which seems to be further confirmed by the assembling of an army of one hundred and thirty thousand Russians in Carniola, a measure not very easy to be explained in the present condition of Alexander's finances, but by the hypothesis that he meditates some decisive military operation in the neighbourhood of the place where he has amassed this enormous force. Perhaps, the military preparations of the Allies are but cautionary or prospective, probably both. They may desire to exclude the contagion of patriotism, though they wish success to the patriots at a safe distance—and they may be anxious that no occasion of advantage, arising from the success or defeat of either of the combatants, may be lost for want of previous preparation on their own parts.

Glasgow Papers.

Glasgow Herald, April 13, 1821.—The Continental news of this day is composed solely of reports which will be found in our Correspondent's letter.—The Emperor of Russia has expressed his disapprobation against the revolutionary movements in Wallachia; but whether he is altogether sincere in this declaration of his sentiments, may be doubted,

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, Lord Donoughmore postponed the second reading of the Catholic Bill, which stood for that night, to Monday next. The Lord Chancellor took the opportunity of saying he should oppose the Bill. His Lordship made a similar declaration with respect to the Bill for the disfranchisement of Grampound.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, in the Committee on the Bank Cash Payments Bill, Mr. Baring moved, as an amendment, for a Select Committee, with a view, as he avowed, of introducing a measure to raise the nominal value of money to something like the point at which it stood when the majority of existing debts were contracted. A long debate followed and the amendment was eventually rejected. The long report of our local proceedings prevents us from going into these Parliamentary details.

The proceedings of the Justiciary Court, now sitting in Glasgow, will be found in the succeeding columns. Two persons have been sentenced to death, William Moore for house-breaking, and being habit and reputed a thief; and William Leonard Swann for passing forged notes.

In the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, which met here on Tuesday, the Catholic Question was discussed, the Rev. Mr. Lapsie of Campsie having brought forward a motion for a petition to the House of Lords, in opposition to the claims. Several of our eminent Divines spoke on the question; and on a division, it was carried by a majority of 14 to 12. The minority consisted entirely of Clergymen; in the majority there were nine Clergymen and five Lay Elders.

Major-General Reynell, having been lately appointed to the Indian Staff, took his departure from Glasgow this morning, carrying with him all those good wishes to which his very popular command so justly entitles him. During the time the General commanded here his attention has been particularly directed to the bringing forward and rendering effective the local corps of the district, to which description of force his good will has been expressed in the following order:—

District Orders for Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers, Glasgow, April 11, 1821.

Major-General Reynell begs leave to announce to the several corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers in the Western District, that in consequence of being appointed by his Majesty to the Staff of the East Indies, he has received the authority of the Commander of the Forces in North Britain, to resign the command of this District.

The Major-General requests that the several Commanding Officers will communicate, in the strongest terms, to the respective Corps, Troops, and Companies, the full sense he entertains of the zeal and good spirit by which they are animated, and which have produced that state of general efficiency and competency to the discharge of military duties, so creditable to themselves, so useful to the country, and which have so uniformly elicited approbation from him, whenever he has had the honour to make an inspection.

Whatever may be the prospects that his present appointment holds out, Major-General Reynell assures the Gentlemen to whom this Order is addressed, of the deep regret with which he leaves North Britain, of the grateful recollection he retains of their prompt attention to his orders and wishes, and of the general satisfaction he has derived from conducting the duties of the Western District, wherever the Yeomanry and Volunteer Associations have been concerned.

THOMAS REYNELL, Major General.

Glasgow Herald, April 16, 1821.—The affairs of the Continent remain in precisely the same state as formerly. The new Provisional Government of Piedmont still maintains its footing, but with very forlorn prospects, and the insurgents in Wallachia and Moldavia have not hitherto met with either opposition on the one hand, or support on the other.

The length of the Justiciary Trials obliges us to postpone some of the Parliamentary proceedings. The discussions have been principally respecting economy in public offices, and though every attempt at diminution of expenditure has been resisted, much good, will in all likelihood arise from the statements that have been made.

Mr. Christie, and Mr. Trail his second, accused of killing Mr. Scott in a duel, were tried at the Old Bailey on Friday, and acquitted.

We understand that the Treasurer of the Glasgow Gaelic School Society has received a donation of £10 Sterling, in aid of the funds of that Institution, from the Cardross Bible Society, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson.

We are sorry to learn that similar disturbances to those of Ross-shire last year, have broke out among some of the tenantry in Sutherlandshire; and a Field Officer's command of the 41st regiment has been dispatched from Fort George to support the civil power. Very unpleasant rumours prevailed on this subject in Inverness last Friday, but they were generally discredited.

We learn that the boy William Moore, presently under sentence of death, has just completed his thirteenth year, and that evidence of the fact has been transmitted to the proper quarter, accompanied with a petition in his behalf.

Laybach, March 25.—On the 6th of this month, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, son of the former Hospodar of Moldavia, Major-General in the Russian army, who for this year past has been out of the actual service, proceeded with a numerous retinue of Arnauts from Bessarabia to Jassay, and announced himself to be the deliverer of the Greeks from the Turkish Government. On the same evening the Turks who were at Jassay (about thirty in number) were disarmed, and according to all appearance put to death. It is certain that, already three days before the arrival of Prince Ypsilanti, an insurrection, attended with bloodshed, had taken place at Galacz, in which all the Turks in that city, who could not save themselves by flight, were massacred, and the city itself almost laid in ashes.

On the 7th March, Prince Ypsilanti issued numerous Proclamations, both to the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia, and to the Greek Nation in the other provinces of the Turkish Empire. These Proclamations, drawn up in the most exalted language of poetry, in which he declares himself to have been called upon by many thousands of his countrymen to undertake the work of their deliverance, describe the insurrection of all the Greek tribes as a revolution which has long been resolved upon, which has been preparing for many years by secret patriotic societies, and is now every where matured for execution; and it is likewise expressly asserted in them, that the enterprise has to expect the powerful support of a great neighbouring Power.

At the same time, Prince Ypsilanti addressed a petition, drawn up in the same style, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and called on that august Sovereign not to refuse his powerful support to the Greek nation, and particularly to the two Principalities, which were exposed to great danger.

As soon as the preceding intelligence was received at Laybach, his Majesty the Emperor Alexander was pleased to declare, that he could consider the undertaking of Prince Ypsilanti only as an effect of the unquiet spirit which characterizes the present times, as well as of the inexperience and levity of that young man. But at the same his Majesty has resolved as follows:—

1st, Prince Ypsilanti is excluded from the Russian service.

2d, It is notified to him that his Majesty the Emperor entirely disapproves of his enterprise, and that he is never to expect any kind of support in it on the part of Russia.

Saturday, September 1, 1821.

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3d, Express orders are given to General Count Wittgenstein commanding in chief the Russian troops on the Pruth and in Bessarabia, to observe the strictest neutrality in the troubles which have broken out in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and under no pretext whatever to take any part in them, either directly or indirectly.—*Vienna Court Gazette*.

Glasgow Herald, April 20, 1821.—The accounts received from the Continent leave no room to doubt that a very extensive conspiracy has been organised in the provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria, having no less an object in view than the emancipation of these naturally fine provinces from Turkish bondage.—Should the Greeks, however, succeed in emancipating themselves, it does not follow that even their national independence will be the result of their labours.—The disturbances in Italy and in European Turkey have broken out very conveniently for the supposed views of two of the Holy Allies, who seem somehow to have been wonderfully well provided for those events.

The attempted revolution in Piedmont has concluded in a similar manner to that of Naples, the Austrians being now in possession of the country.

Greece.—Extract of a communication from Kolokythia, in the Morea, the country of the Mainotes:—

"A great number of the most distinguished Greek families of the Peloponnesus have arrived in our neighbourhood, to put themselves under the protection of the free and armed Mainotes. A part of this brave nation, who descend from the ancient Spartans, has taken arms, and set out to join the Suliots, beyond the Isthmus of Corinth."

From Patrasso, March 17.—The Caimacan, or Lieutenant of the Pasha of Peloponnesus, sent yesterday for the heads of the Greek Clergy and the principal Greek inhabitants to summon them to have all the Greek inhabitants of this town disarmed. The sight of a certain number of Greek vessels gave him the more uneasiness, as a report was generally circulated in Patrasso and the environs, that these vessels had just destroyed the part of the Turkish fleet laden with ammunition for the troops employed against Ali Pasha. The Greek inhabitants of Patrasso, firmly believing in the advantage said to have been gained by their countrymen over the Turkish fleet, positively refused to deliver up their arms. Notwithstanding the application made to them for that purpose by the Greek Bishop in the name of the Caimacan, they answered only, "let them come and take them." At the moment the letter was coming off, the Foreign Consuls were fortifying themselves in their houses, in the fear of a serious engagement between the Turks and the Greek.

Glasgow Herald, April 27, 1821.—We have no public news that calls for any comment. Our own local transactions and accidents are the principal subjects of this day's publication.

London, April 24, 1821.—The latest public and private accounts from Spain have been obtained to-day, which concur in stating, with other advices, through various channels, that the apprehension is certainly entertained there of Russia and Austria marching an army into Spain and Portugal, to restore the ancient order of things! We need hardly add, that there is nothing which at present warrants such an alarm.

The discontents at Barcelona have been much exaggerated.

According to the following extract from one of the private communications, the nation is threatened with another revolution:—

"*Barcelona*, April 7.—We have great fears that things will remain in a very unsettled state for some time; and we really have grounds for supposing that the Government will be changed, and we therefore advise you to use caution in your mercantile speculations with this country.

Our countrymen at Gibraltar, however, are likely to reap some advantage from the prohibitory system adopted by the Cortes, by smuggling goods into Spain, which cannot obtain entrance at present."

London, April 24, 1821.—The private communications by the French mail do not contain any fresh intelligence respecting the proceedings in Piedmont; nor is much anxiety excited, as the whole affair is considered now to be completely settled. It appears that the Austrians entered Alexandria on the 11th instant, and were proceeding onwards with all expedition, quelling without bloodshed the disturbances which had arisen. In this quarter it may be said that tranquillity is entirely restored, but our accounts from Spain are of a different nature. By the advices of to-day, we learn that much fear is entertained at Madrid, that the powers of the north, having conquered the Neapolitans, will send down their troops to attack the Spanish territory. The report of yesterday, that the army which the Emperor of Russia had ordered for Italy was actually destined for Spain, is, by these accounts, somewhat confirmed.—*Private Correspondence*.

Riot at Glasgow.—At the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday on the 24th of April, the mob having begun according to use and wont to make a bonfire, had recourse for fuel to Bailie Clelands Palings. The Police being unable to prevent this loyal appropriation, a party of Dragoons were called in. The mob attacked them as they had done the Police officers. The Lord Provost, the Head Jailor, and several other gentlemen were wounded, and one of the military knocked out of the ranks. The Dragoons, however, having been reinforced, advanced, and the crowd made off in all directions.

During one of the evolutions of the Dragoons, several hundred men, women, and children, were tumbled over each other.—The confusion and cries of terror, as well as the loud lamentations for the loss of hats and shoes, were striking. They who endeavoured to get away by the wooden bridge, soon blocked up the passage, and the first arch, twenty-five feet in width, broke down with the pressure. It was a terrific crash; the cries which arose from the sufferers were most piercing, and were re-echoed by others little less fearful from the spectators. A mingled mass of men, women, and boys, were precipitated into the bed of the river. The water was not at the deepest more than ten inches; but much injury was sustained from the fall and pressure. The police officers assisted the bystanders in carrying out the wounded, but the soldiers were by this time too much irritated to offer any aid. The unfortunate persons were conducted to the Town's Hospital, the Jail, and the Infirmary. Five of the sufferers were carried into the gaol, four of them had broken legs, and one had a broken arm. In the Royal Infirmary there are seven men and boys with fractured arms and legs. In the Town's Hospital there are eleven men, girls, and boys; among the injuries are a fractured thigh bone, a compound fracture of the leg, a dislocated shoulder joint, a girl with a fractured jaw-bone, and the remainder are bruises. A number were taken to the South Bank. A surgeon in Hutcheson town has three cases of fracture, and twenty-one of severe cuts or bruises. A number more were hurt, who went home. We lament to say that these accidents are not the worst. One unfortunate man of the name of George Andrew, a shoemaker in the Gorbals, was helped (from the bed of the River) into an adjacent house, and set down in a bed; when he had got a drink of water, he fell back and instantly expired. He has left a wife and four children to lament his death. There are rumours of several more deaths; but they have not been authenticated by our inquiries.

Attack on the Military at Edinburgh.—His Majesty's birth-day was also celebrated at Edinburgh by a grand military field-day.—"The troops (says *The Edinburgh Star*) afterwards marched to their several private parades, to be dismissed; and the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers proceeded down the High-street, and along the North-bridge to the Lord Provost's house, in Abercrombie-place, and there deposited their colours, and were afterwards dismissed.—We regret to add, that on their way to Prince's-street, the fine martial appearance of the volunteer-corps, did not rescue it from the derision of the mob, which consisted principally of idle boys, who pelted them with dirt. A porter's basket, commonly called a creel, was frequently flung in the midst of the band, whose tune was obstructed by it several times. As a party of the volunteers, who belong to Leith, were returning to their

homes, in company with the Leith Riflemen, after being disbanded, they were again outrageously assailed, when a regular encounter took place, and several of the mob were seized. On the way to the George-street police office, to deposit their prisoners, the soldiers were pursued and pelted, which exasperated them to such a degree that a file of the military faced about and charged upon the mob, who stood their ground, and in coming in contact with them, the volunteers unfixed bayonets and cudgelled them with the butt-ends of their muskets. Many were much hurt in the scuffle; several of the volunteers were lacerated on the face and hands, by blows from stones and staves, and a rifleman, in particular, was exceedingly bruised and disfigured. Only about 20 of the military maintained the conflict to the last; and these, on having succeeded in conducting their prisoners within the gates of the police office, proclaimed their victory in several cheers of defiance. In the whole, eight or nine of the mob who made this attack are now in custody at the police office."

Vienna, March 24.—The military armaments have been increased within these few days in an extraordinary manner. About 40,000 fresh troops have already received orders to proceed to Italy, and all the corps of the Austrian army are to be put in motion as speedily as possible. Our Sovereign is resolved to finish the war without delay. In less than three weeks we shall have above 150,000 men in Italy, which will be also reinforced by Russian troops.

Lamentable and most determined Suicide.—Saturday evening, (April 7) an inquisition was held at the house of Mr. Cribb, the Horse and Sacks Tavern, Harrow-road, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. coroner, on the body of Stephen Lawrence Neill, Esq. of 4, Bridge-place, Harrow-road, and Little Chelsea, a gentleman of independent fortune, well known in the sporting world. A number of witnesses were examined, by which it appeared that on Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, the deceased had been conversing with his brother, and left him to go to his bed-room. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the brother went to ask him a question, and just before he entered his room he heard the report of two pistols. He instantly rushed into the apartment, and found him stretched on the ground, quite dead. Several surgeons were almost immediately on the spot, and they found a pair of pistols lying by the side of the deceased, with a powder flask and a quantity of loose powder and ball on the table. The deceased had fired four times. He first fired a ball into his head which did not fracture the skull, owing to the small quantity of powder in the barrel of the pistol. He fired the second shot against his breast, but the ball turned obliquely, and only tore his waistcoat. He then went, bleeding as he was, to the cupboard, and procured ball and powder, and reloaded the pistols; the one he fired with his right hand into his brain, and the other with the left into his heart, and fell dead. The witnesses spoke to his being recently in a nervous state, and very singular in his behaviour; but the cause of the fatal deed did not transpire, though it was strictly inquired into by the Coroner.—Verdict, "Died by shooting himself in a state of lunacy."

From a Dundee Paper.—We are extremely concerned to state, that, on Friday March 30, the Earl of Kintore met with a very serious accident, while hunting with his fox-hounds. His Lordship's collar-bone is broken; but we have the pleasure to say, that the bone having been almost immediately set, he is in a fair way of recovery. Fortunately the accident happened in the immediate neighbourhood of Brechin Castle, where he now remains and is keeping free of fever.

Hanover, April 11.—Orders have been given to put the causeway between this and Minden in the best condition, and to have a large number of post-horses ready on that road during this summer. These measures are in consequence of the visit of his Majesty, who will take this road. During the King's stay it is expected there will be a large camp in the neighbourhood. It is said that their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, and also his Grace the Duke of Wellington, will be here during his Majesty's stay. The place of Hirrenhausen is preparing for his Majesty's reception.

We are happy to say, that the fears entertained for the Prince of Cambridge are much abated, and that there is every reason to hope that he is now out of danger.

Hanover, April 16.—Among the distinguished personages who will accompany the King (who is expected here in the course of the month of August) are the Marquess of Londonderry and Lord Liverpool. It is affirmed that previously to his Majesty's arrival, the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg, the Elector of Hesse and Prince Lippe-Bulkebourg, will come and take up their residence in our capital. It is not yet known whether the King will visit the baths of Pyrmont. It is said that his Majesty will return by way of Celle, Lunebourg, Harbourg, and Stade to Cuxhaven, where he will re-embark for England—*Journal de Paris.*

Frankfort, April 23.—The house of Rothschild has just received orders from London to be ready with funds for the supply of the King of England on his journey to Germany. His Majesty will make a short stay at Frankfort. There is a talk of hiring for this Monarch the fine palace of the late M. Schwitzer, banker. It is said that he is to have an interview with several Monarchs of Europe. The report gains ground that the King of the Netherlands will go immediately to Vienna.

Great preparations are making at Darmstadt for the reception of the King of England, who is expected in this part of Germany in the month of August. The Grand Duchess and all the persons of the Court have sent their jewels to Paris to have them reset in a new style, in order to appear with eclat at the fetes given to his Britannic Majesty.

London, May 5.—The private advices from the North and South of Spain are some days later than those by the last arrival. Although it is true that discontent prevails in almost every province in Spain, yet it does not appear that in Biscay, or in any other northern situation, the malcontents have assembled to the extent alleged. From Barcelona we learn, that there is yet more irritation than in Biscay; but the late arrests of obnoxious individuals have been attended with the beneficial result of intimidating those from committing any fresh acts of violence, who would otherwise have been inclined, from no motive but views of self-interest, to create disorder.

Letters from Corunna are to the 16th ultimo.—They give no account of any tumult or insurrection in that quarter, and as the mail which conveyed these letters passed through Burgos (which is in the centre of the disturbances mentioned in the French Journals) without interruption, it may be concluded that at least there was no serious interruption to public tranquillity at that moment. The letters by the mail from this country and France, to the North of Spain, have been, however, intercepted, and every one of them burnt, both French and English. The greatest agitation prevails in Corunna, lest the Russians should invade their territory.

The French Papers furnish accounts from Spain of a melancholy and threatening character. Bands of ecclesiastics and peasants have been regularly organized for a guerilla warfare against the new establishment; and have been so far encouraged by the sympathy of the rustic population, as in some cases to engage in open hostility with the soldiers of the new Government. According to a letter from Irun, 1500 of these irregular members of the Holy Alliance, headed as usual by a clergyman, lately attacked the whole military and municipal force of the city of Vitoria, and with such complete success, as to leave but four soldiers in a condition to convey to the Constituted Authorities an account of their utter defeat. The alarm produced by this event was naturally so great, as to lead to the decisive step of calling into active service the whole national guard of the three provinces of Biscay. At Madrid the absence of the King, contrary to immemorial usage, from the festival of Holy Thursday, provoked so much displeasure among the populace, as to induce the necessity of surrounding the Palace with armed men for his Majesty's protection.—The motive of his absence has been referred to the discovery of a plot for the assassination of his Majesty.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—9—

Mr. Moorcroft at Ludaq.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in again sending you very satisfactory intelligence of Mr. MOORCROFT. I have a letter from his Companion, MEER IZZUT OOLLAH, dated the 3rd of June, from which the following is an Extract:—

"My former letters will have made you acquainted with the particular state of this country. Since their date, Kaloon, who is the Minister and Lieutenant of the Rajah of Leb, upon the 15th of January, gave his promise of making an amicable agreement with us after the lapse of three months. According to his word, upon the 3d of May, a written agreement was drawn out between the Rajah, Kaloon the Minister, and the other Chiefs of Ludaq, and Mr. Moorcroft, to this purpose, that the English were to have free ingress and egress to his country, and that when other people or Merchants of other countries pay 13 rupees of duties per horse-load, the English shall pay only 10 rupees; but that English Gentlemen or Merchants are never to bring more than 50 Soldiers with them, and that no injurious effects arise to Ludaq from this act. This agreement is made by Mr. Moorcroft, for British Merchants, and not on account of the British Government. For the remainder, we have only to prepare for Yarkund. My preceding Mr. Moorcroft, has been fixed, that his admittance may be arranged with the Governor of Yarkund, or the Chief of Khutae. If the Chief of Khutae (the Emperor of China or his Lieutenant of Tartary) do not allow of Mr. Moorcroft proceeding to Yarkund, we shall then go by Surqoul, to Qouqan, and so on. Upon this 3rd day of June, even, it freezes in the night, and we have not thrown off our fur cloaks. *Jachug Khan*, the King of China, died four or five months ago: he is succeeded by his son, whose name is not yet known here."

I despatched yesterday to Mr. Moorcroft a packet of the *Calcutta Journal*, for the last four or five months. I hope they may reach him safe. This is the season of the year when the roads to Ludaq are most practicable.

Dehlee, Aug. 12, 1821.

W.—F.—

Laws of Marriage.

The following Letter was addressed by a Gentleman in the Interior, to one of the Established Clergy in India, for information on certain points, in which he conceived his happiness materially concerned; but no Reply having been made to his application, from the quarter to which it was addressed, he has requested us to publish it in the *Journal*, in the hope that some of our well informed Correspondents will be able and willing to afford him that information, which he has asked in vain from those whom he naturally thought best qualified to afford it.

To the Reverend

REVEREND SIR,

1—I beg you will forgive my troubling you with the subject of this Letter, as the happiness or misery of some members of my family, in a great measure depends upon a mature deliberation, and final determination of the points referred to the Ecclesiastical body of the Established Church. Your reply I shall preserve as a document for my guidance.

2—Upon looking over the Table of Kindred and Affinity, wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture and our Laws to marry together, I find "a man is not allowed to marry his wife's sister: nor a woman to marry her sister's husband." By the Canon Law "direct affinity renders marriage unlawful to the fourth generation inclusive; but the case is otherwise with respect to the secondary and collateral kinds. It is likewise to be observed, that the affinity contracted by a criminal commerce, is an impediment to marriage, so far as the second generation: thus a man is not allowed to marry the sister of a woman he has lain with, &c."

3—I shall feel much obliged by your candidly and positively declaring, for the sake of God, whether this prohibition is in conformity to any and what Scripture proofs; or whether from time immemorial it has been established as the Common and Civil Laws of the Land. It appears to me to vary a little from Leviticus, c. 18. v. 18: "Thou shalt not take a wife to her sister, to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, *beside the other in her life time.*" And further, whether the above extends equally to all Widowers, who are Protestant Dissenters and Eurasians; because in the latter capacity, although they may be educated as Christians, and accosted by the Liturgy as "dearly beloved brethren," they do not enjoy all the privileges of their Holy Religion, by being subjected, contrary to Leviticus, c. 24. v. 22. and Acts, c. 10. v. 34, 35, to the operation of the Hindoo and Moosulman laws out of the city of Calcutta.

4—Polygamy is tolerated by the Jewish, Mahomedan, and Hindoo laws; but by the Laws of England is made Felony, except in the case of absence beyond the seas for seven years; and where the absent person is living in England, Wales, or Scotland, and the other party has notice of it, such marriage is Felony, by Statute 1. Jac. 1. c. 11.

5—Therefore after taking the subject of Romans, c. 7. v. 2, 3. Matthew, c. 5. v. 32. and Mark, c. 10. v. 11, 12. into your serious consideration; I shall be extremely obliged, by your stating, whether under the following circumstance, a virtuous woman can marry a *second* time, when it is doubtful, whether her *first* husband be *living* or *dead*, from whom she has not heard, nor received any assistance from the year 1816. She was married in 1810, and does not possess any competency to allow of her living single. She had an only child, a daughter, since dead, by her husband, a Scotchman, who embarked for Foreign Service in 1811, where he was a Serjeant Major in a Corps of Bengal Volunteers, from which he deserted upon its return to this Presidency, because it is said, he had children by a *second* wife in that Island, and where he holds, (if now living) a Commission under that Government,

I am, Reverend Sir,

With sentiments of veneration,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

J—W—

NOTE.

A Friend, to whom this Letter has been shewn, and of whose information we have been permitted to avail ourselves in this Note, has made the following observations on it:—

"The Question of Marriage propounded by your Correspondent, is fully answered in Blackstone. By the Common Law, A. may marry B. the Sister (or Brother) of C. a deceased Wife (or Husband.) But the Canon or Ecclesiastical Law, professing to derive from the *Jewish*, (where Polygamy was allowed!) forbids such a union. If any third person interested in obtaining the nullification of such a Marriage bring it before the Ecclesiastical Court, sentence of nullity follows of course, provided both parties are alive at the time, and the Issue is bastardized. This Sentence the *Lay* Court of Common Law are compelled to admit and enforce by Statute, though contrary to the Law they administer more particularly. But if no such Ecclesiastical Suit is instituted, or either of the parties be dead, the Marriage stands, and the Issue cannot be bastardized.

This is a strange and anomalous state of things; and the most serious doubts have been entertained, not only as to the fitness of such a state of Law in a Protestant country, but as to the policy of the prohibition; since Cousins may marry, and there is no blood-connexion in the supposed case. Many also doubt of the *meaning* and the applicability, to a *monogamous* state of society, of the texts in Leviticus and Deuteronomy, on which the Table of Forbidden Degrees was framed by the Christian Church. If not of comparatively modern formation, this is at least certain, that in the Roman Catholic Church Polity, the Table in question was broken through, in almost the nearest degrees of blood-affinity, and is so to this day (see the late Queen of Portugal who married her Uncle) by dispensations;—so that the Law was only in point of fact, an engine for extending the power of the Priests, and adding to Church revenues and perquisites.

In Protestant countries, such dispensations from the letter of rigorous or impolitic canons not being admitted, the hardship of continuing doubtful prohibitions is greatly increased. In consequence of this, and of the

singular state of the Law in opposition to general opinion, it happens in England, that such Marriages are of daily occurrence, and very rarely disturbed, except in cases of entailed property, where the legal rights of third persons lead them to dispute the legitimacy of children that would interfere with their own rights of succession. Where the parties are poor, or only possess *devisable* property, and are not insane or otherwise incapacitated from devising, no one has an interest in setting aside the Marriage, or bastardizing the children;—and in consequence, such unions generally remain undisturbed. Mr. Edgeworth married two sisters; Mr. Bolton and numbers of others did, and do the same every day.

As to a Woman's right to marry, her Husband having deserted her, it is clear she cannot, knowing or strongly suspecting her Husband to be alive, whatever his conduct may be towards her, in reality, or in her belief."

Sumatran Society.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, THE HON. SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, ON THE INTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

The establishment of a Society for the express purpose of encouraging the Agricultural Industry of Sumatra is an event of no common interest.

Agriculture is the only sure and solid foundation of national prosperity, and in the early stages of society in particular, such as we find on this island, it constitutes and comprises nearly all that is valuable and interesting.

What is the state of Agriculture and what can be done to improve it, are questions of high importance; and before we descend to particulars, it may be as well to consider the state of Agriculture in Sumatra generally, the condition and character of those who cultivate the soil, and the points of comparison or contrast which these afford with other countries. We shall then be better prepared to carry our enquiries into the details of our more immediate neighbourhood, and to define the most proper and useful sphere for our operations. The field as it now opens to us is so wide, so novel, and so fraught with interest, that unless we separate the general from the particular objects of the Institution, and chalk out for ourselves the limits in which we may be practically useful, I fear we may too often be led into speculative reasoning and calculate on distant and uncertain data.

The state of Agriculture and the condition of society have been so happily and so justly pictured in Mr. Marsden's History of Sumatra, that we have only to refer to this interesting and valuable volume for an accurate and philosophic view of both. My own experience and the result of all the information I have obtained from others, have only served to confirm what is there stated; and although the recent discovery of new and interesting tracts of country and a more intimate acquaintance with the people, may lead me to form a higher estimate of the resources of this island than were perhaps contemplated in the time of that able historian, I cannot do better then recommend the adoption generally of the data which he has furnished on these points. Wretched as may be the state of cultivation near the Sea Coast, to which the observations of Mr. Marsden principally apply, in the interior I can affirm that Agriculture is much more advanced, and that the country of Menangkabau in particular may in this respect vie with the best part of Java. The soil of the interior is for the most part rich and productive; no country is better watered, and the population of the whole island cannot well fall short of three millions, by far the largest portion of which is devoted to agricultural pursuits.

From the hand of Nature, Sumatra has perhaps received higher advantages and capabilities than Java, but no two countries form a more decided contrast in the use which has been made of them by man. While Sumatra still remains in great part covered with its primeval forests, and exhibiting but scattered traces of human industry, Java has become the granary and garden of the East. In the former we find man inactive, sullen, and partaking of the gloom which pervades the forests which surround him, while in the latter he is active social and cheerful. They are supposed to be from the same original stock, and the strait which separates the two islands is not twenty miles wide. How then are we to account for this difference;

It will be foreign to my present purpose to enter on any very extensive enquiry upon this subject, but some of the more striking causes cannot escape observation. The greater size of Sumatra rendering the communication with the interior and between its different parts more difficult, may have hitherto proved an obstacle to its advancing with the same rapidity as Java, which, less extensive, at an early period concentrated its population and rose to national importance. Whatever may have been the origin and early history of Menangkabau and the degree of power it may have exercised over the more civilized states of the island, the communication between them was principally carried on by sea, and down the

navigable rivers on the eastern side of the island. The produce in gold, for which Sumatra has always been famed, may have contributed in no small degree to excite a spirit of speculation; and by affording the means of a ready exchange for foreign commodities, to render them less dependent on the produce of agriculture. The Malays of Menangkabau and of the interior of Sumatra in general have always been as much distinguished for their maritime and commercial character as the Javans have been for their agricultural; and it is probable that had not the arrival of Europeans in these Seas destroyed their commerce the increasing stimulus it would have afforded to the industry of the former, would in time, though at a distant date, have ensured their rise and prosperity. The Javans being more exclusively an Agricultural People did not feel this interference in the same degree, and perhaps only received an additional stimulus from what effected the ruin of their neighbours. Mohamedanism, the introduction of which took place at an earlier period in Sumatra, produced its usual effect in dividing and dismembering an empire but weakly established, and proved a further obstacle to the progress of its civilization. This effect was counteracted in Java where Mohamedanism was more recent, by the efforts of the Dutch against their independence, which only served the more effectually to unite them in one common cause and to prevent the subdivision which would otherwise have naturally ensued.

I allude to these probable causes to account in some measure for the striking contrast which we now lament, and in order to show that it is not to the want of capabilities in the island of Sumatra that it is attributable, but rather to foreign circumstances, and to the effort at civilization once made at Menangkabau not having been equal to its object or sufficiently persevered in. It is true that Java being more exclusively a volcanic country has in general the advantage in point of soil, but the greater inequality in this respect which is found in different parts of Sumatra, may be considered as compensated by the greater variety of its produce both of its mines and forests. Were Sumatra people in the same proportion, it would undoubtedly surpass Java in value and importance. When that day may arrive is uncertain, and it is to be apprehended that until some superior power interfere in its general administration, its progress towards civilization as a whole must be slow and imperceptible. All that can be done in the present state of things is to improve its parts, and this brings me to the more immediate object of this Society, and the State of Agriculture in the immediate vicinity of our Settlement of Bencoolen.

The condition of society among the Native inhabitants is necessarily connected with the state of agriculture; and that I may not detain you at the present moment, or mislead you by a hasty or imperfect view, I take this occasion to submit to you, the substance of a Report made to me some time since by a Committee appointed to investigate this important subject. I most fully concur in the views taken in this Report, and if the conclusions which it contains are admitted by the society at large, it will not be necessary again to recur to many of the points which it discusses.

Having thus divested the subject of extraneous matter, I come more immediately to the particular objects for which we have met. The first point for consideration is the limits we should prescribe to ourselves for our future operations. On this I would recommend that we should on no account extend them beyond the immediate vicinity of Bencoolen or beyond the reach of our personal observation. However ill judged may have been the selection of Bencoolen for our principal Settlement, and however arduous the task of improvement, let us recollect it is the place where we can be most practically useful; and that the greater the difficulties the greater will be the credit of overcoming them. You have already done wonders in the introduction and establishment of the Spice cultivation, and have succeeded against almost every possible obstacle that has been opposed to you. This will be sufficient to prove what can be done by the zeal and perseverance of a few individuals, and should encourage your future exertions. I think there is much to condemn in the choice you have made of the soil and in the mode of manuring; but I trust your intelligence, when concentrated by the means of this Society, will lead to the correction of these errors, and render the returns of the gardens more adequate to the capital, zeal, and industry bestowed upon them. I cannot help thinking that had you selected an alluvial soil instead of the barren and unproductive hills on which your plantations now stand, you would have saved yourselves much unnecessary expence and labour, and succeeded more effectually in spreading the plants over the country. It is not too late to attend to this object now, and I shall be much mistaken if you do not find an almost immediate and certain advantage. The recent orders issued by Government will go some way towards the improvement of your plantations by directing your attention to the necessity of supplying your people and cattle with food, and I should hope it would not be long before each plantation has its farm and raises its own supplies within itself.

I am more anxious however to impress on your minds the greater importance of the grain cultivation of the country as generally carried on by the Native inhabitants. It is on this that every thing most depend, for until a sufficient quantity of rice is raised for the consumption of the

Saturday, September 1, 1821.

—11—

country, it would be idle to talk of prosperity. All our efforts must be directed to the attainment of this one great object; and this once attained, the others will I trust follow easily. We must quit the high lands and abandon the forest cultivation; we must descend into the plains and form Sawahs or irrigated rice fields; we must assist the population by our superior intelligence, and endeavour to prove to them their true interests. We must make ourselves more intimately acquainted with their character and feelings, rouse them to exertion, and point out the means by which their happiness and prosperity may be best augmented. We must go hand in hand with Government in the introduction of order and regulation as far as our influence extends; and finally determine upon success and persevere in our exertions until we attain it.

I recommend to you to abandon all former opinions on the incorrigible laziness of the people and unproductiveness of the soil; and to allow time for the complete operation of the change of system which has taken place, before you form a judgment on these important points.

In conclusion I propose that the Society should come to some general resolution expressive of its sentiments and opinions at the period of its formation, and which may serve as a record of our proceedings and of the principles and objects which we have in view

Windoo Scruples.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Sir,

The following original Vinnapatrum or Petition was presented to me one day in Court. It originated in my requiring the individual, in consequence of some material prevarication in the case, to make an asseveration at the Pagoda in averment of the evidence deposed by him.

"Vinnapatrum, of Deivanaigrum, Moodeliar, a witness on the part of the plaintiff, in original suit No. 73, of 1820, to the Zillah Adawlut of —. While it is incumbent upon both parties in this case to swear to the truth of their respective allegations with regard to their joint concern, they could not call upon me to swear thereto, I being only a witness who heard them say every thing thereto belonging. Under the consideration of the foregoing reasons as well as of the Verses from 34 to 37 of the Chapter five of St. Matthew, I don't think it proper for me to swear as required by both parties, it being inconsistent with the command of the Holy Bible, and with my honesty!"

Aug. 5, 1821.

REGISTRARIUS.

Captain Ogilvie.

General Orders by Government, Fort St. George, July 20, 1821.

With reference to the General Orders by the Commander in Chief, under date 16th February 1821, publishing to the Army, Extracts from the Minutes of the Honorable the Governor in Council of the 20th December 1820, His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Baronet and K. C. C. has much gratification in conveying in Public Orders further Extract from the Minutes of the Honorable the Governor in Council, dated 3d July 1821, which cannot fail of removing from Captain Ogilvie's mind, those impressions of deep regret, which must be felt by every Military man when under the displeasure of Government.

Extract from the Minutes of the Honorable the Governor in Council, July 3, 1821.

The following Letter from the Adjutant General of the Army is recorded:—The Governor in Council proceeds with great satisfaction, on the representation which accompanied the foregoing letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, to record his conviction that the conduct of Captain Ogilvie on the occasion of the late movement of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry from Cannanore to Secundrabad ought to be relieved from the disapprobation with which it had been noticed in the General Orders by the Commander in Chief, dated 16th February last.—The progress of the Corps appears to have been attended with circumstances peculiarly calamitous from the severe pressure of the Epidemic; and the increasing numbers of the sick, its sufficient apology for the failure of its resources, rendered it dependent on the Country, which it traversed, for the means of conveyance.—The irregularities that occurred, arose from the unusual difficulties which the Corps had to contend with—they were the consequence of the distressing predicament in which it found itself placed on the march—but Captain Ogilvie's explanation has satisfied the Governor in Council that he had no personal share in any of those irregularities—that on the contrary, he was solicitous, and used every exertion, to prevent them, and to protect the Inhabitants.

(A true Extract.) (Signed) E. WOOD, Chief Secretary.

Voyage on the Ganges.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The detachment with which I had the honour of proceeding to the Upper Provinces, consisted of about 500 men; 200 of which belonged to his Majesty's Troops, and the remainder to the Honourable Company's Artillery.

The Officers of His Majesty's Troops and those of the Honourable Company's seldom met, from our rarely having an opportunity of gratifying our inclinations on that head; as the dusky shades of night had generally set in long ere all the boats could come to, together; which prevented our seeing each other except at the several Stations where we halted.

I shall not dwell on the melancholy relation of the boats that were lost; nor am I able adequately to paint the sufferings of the many unfortunate wretches I have beheld floating past me, or to pourtray the agonizing feelings of a fond Father sitting on the top of his boat which had been swamped and was floating down the River at a rate that precluded the possibility of assistance; and the pain he must have endured when he knew that his Wife and Son, were both beneath the boards on which he was sitting, both immersed in water, and vainly struggling for life. It is now more than six weeks since I embarked with the Officers and Men of the Regiment to which I belong, who were destined to proceed to the Upper Provinces; and yet notwithstanding the haste we made, we only left Dinapore yesterday, having lost seven boats before we reached that Station, and one the day after we left it. Fortunately we lost but few lives, though many were endangered and carried down the River by the current for several miles; on some occasions, exposed to the pitiless fery of a storm, with the additional horror of seeing night approach with all the evils that are inseparable from a wreck driven about by the infuriate winds, aided by a strong current which kept them floating by the side of a high bank that every moment threatened to fall in and annihilate them; on others, exposed to the burning heat of a vertical sun without any other covering than the clothes they happened to have on at the time the boat went down. To this was often added the cheerless prospect that should they be fortunate enough to reach land, they would be obliged to retrace their way back on foot; when the sun would be in his zenith, and the atmosphere more fervidly hot than ever; with the thought of what had not struck them in a time of more imminent danger, namely, that they were bereft of all the little property they had been possessed of; for every thing in nearly all the boats that were sunk, was lost with them.

When we had a fair wind, we generally proceeded till our progress was impeded by the darkness of the night, in consequence of which many of the boats could not come up till the next day: it frequently happened that the Commissariat boat was of the number of those in the rear. I recollect the Butcher's boats not arriving till the morning after the night on which it ought to have come up, for two succeeding days; and yet we continued our voyage at the same rate as usual, regardless of the inconvenience the men were put to, by not having their meat at the usual time.

I shall conclude my letter by offering a few remarks, which may be of benefit to future Detachments proceeding by water up the Country. In the first place, I would recommend that as many of the boats as possible be *Pattelas*, and of a heavy burden, not less than 800 maunds; such being much better adapted to this River navigation during the rains, (as dire experience has taught us and many others) than *Oolacks*, which, from their construction, are so apt to upset or be swamped. I also recommend that the boats be minutely examined by competent persons; as many of our boats which had been passed at Calcutta were obliged to be condemned after having gone but a short way. Also that all the Dandies belonging to the boats be mustered; and the old men and boys be rejected as unfit for the duties of a Dandy which is extremely laborious, and in consequence of which many of them died and a considerable number of them were sick;

which obliged the Europeans to pull at the goons, at the imminent risk of their health.

The Fleet should never attempt to sail in the main stream of the Ganges when the wind is high; but always wait till it decreases in violence, so as to allow every boat to move with safety and without any risk. The Fleet should avoid sailing in the middle of the stream as much as possible, but keep as near the bank as practicable; as, should a boat upset, there would be a better chance of saving the men and baggage on board.

Gazepore,
Aug. 16, 1821.

Your's, &c.

A. B. C.

Give me Room, ye Subs!

A Correspondent having made an allusion to the rank of Captain, in the *Journal* of the 6th of July, and expressed a hope that any person having the Verses which were written on the promotion of Three Captains who obtained the rank when it was conferred upon a few, would send those for Publication;—and another Correspondent having transmitted them, they are accordingly inserted. The rank, at the time alluded to in those Verses, was conferred on the Officer Commanding a Battalion only, who thus rose, at once, from Subaltern to be the Commanding Officer, and in those days they derived all the advantages of Off-reekonings, Half-mounting, &c. &c. so that in fact, the Captains Commandants were then greater men than Lieutenant-Colonels are now. The Verses in question were written, it is understood, by the late Colonel Symes, who was many years ago employed on a Mission to Ava, and who wrote a Work for the instruction of Young Officers. He was formerly in the Honorable Company's Service.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

A wish having been expressed by one of your Correspondents, in the *Journal* of the 6th instant, for the Verses written (in 1784 or 5) on the promotion of three new-made Captains, I have the pleasure to transmit a Copy of them, should you deem them worthy of a place in your entertaining Paper.

Banks of the Nerbudda, July 25.

In modern times, at Andrew's* festive board,
Replete with humour, and with viands stored,
Three new-made Captains, of their Rank elate,
Met to enjoy some consequential prate.

B—D—S—W.

Celestial Powers! And am I doomed to bear
Cadet's derision, and the Ensign's sneer!
Oh! for just vengeance on that tiny wit,
Who, on foul paper scrawl'd a fouler chit,
And then declared he scarcely knew my name,
My deathless glory, and my matchless fame.

G—L—L—N—D—RS.

In all the dignity of martial pride,
Fierce hat, puffed cheeks, swelled chest, and hands beside,
Perched on a chair to overlook the rest
The great G——rs rears his awful crest.
And whilst these words in thundering accents broke
The Heroes listened, whilst this Hero spoke:
"Attained at length, that much long-wished-for goal
The rank of Captain! how exalts my soul.
Oh! how I feel my spirits lightly play,
Brisk as a bridegroom on the nuptial day;
I'll make my Subaltern to know that I—
One jot won't deviate from my dignity—
May I be damn'd if e'er I condescend
To herd with Subs, or make a Sub my friend—
For twelve long years I felt subjection's rod,
And bow'd obsequious to my Captain's nod;

* The Christian name of a then old Captain, who was in the European Regiment at Cawnpore, and well known for his parsimony.—COR.

No will but his, I ever dared to know.
His friend I cringed to, and I cursed his foe.
So will I now, exert despotic sway,
And in my turn, be full as great as they."
He spoke!—and in a sparkling bumper drank,
"Success to Captains! And all hail to Rank!"

S—D—R—D.

As the proud peacock, in full plumage dress'd
Struts through the fowl yards, and condemns the rest
Or rather as in festive foreign plumes,
The foolish daw an empty pride assumes,
So S——d, raised above his peers, began
This truly modest, eloquent, harangue.
"Where'er by chance my devious footsteps stray,
Whether to walk, parade, dine, ride, or play;
Go where I may, these miscreant Subs appear;
In ev'ry face I see a taunting sneer—
Am I fit subject for such insolence,
Alike superior, both in rank and sense?
I, who whole nights o'er obtruse books have pored,
Tho' understanding not a single word,
No matter that—I read these books quite thro'
And, at a venture, I dare quote them too."

N. B.—The two latter Officers are long since dead; and the former is an old Major General, who has been in Europe for many years.

Proclamation.

FORT WILLIAM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1821.

We, the Governor General in Council, for the Management of the Affairs of the United East India Company, do acknowledge and declare our good friend and Ally the Nabob Boorhar-ool-Moolk Ehtashamood Dowlah Walla Jah Syud Ahmed Alli Khan Behadur, Younger Brother of the Nabob Syud Zyn-ood-Deen Ally Khan Behadur, deceased, to have succeeded to the Subadarry of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, in which We will assist and support him to the utmost of our power, and We also hereby require and command all persons within or belonging to, our jurisdiction, and We do desire all persons our friends and Allies, to acknowledge the said Nabob Syud Ahmed Ally Khan Behadur as Subadar of the said Provinces.

Published and proclaimed by order of the Governor General in Council.
W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Aug. 31	Bombay Merchant	British	John Hill	Persian Gulph	July 4
31	Geo. Cruttenden	British	J.J.R. Bowman	Batavia	June 11
31	Pacific	Amren.	J. Moore	Philadelphia	April 15
31	Sherburne	British	G. White	Put back	—

Another Ship, inward bound, passed Kedgerree on Thursday, name not ascertained.

The *Morning Star*, *Harmony*, (schooner) and *Lady Flora*, arrived off Calcutta on Thursday last.

Births.

On the 31st ultimo, the Lady of O. A. Avietick, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 13th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Barlow, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 19th of July, Mrs. Haig, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Arcot, on the 7th ultimo, of the Epidemic Cholera, after a short illness of twelve hours, Lieutenant William Cairo Lockhart, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry—much esteemed and sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

At Poonamallee, on the 31st of July, Lieutenant John T. Garvey, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.